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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
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5	IN RE: NEW ENGLAND COMPOUNDING ) MDL NO. 13-02419-RWZ PHARMACY CASES LITIGATION )
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9	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE RYA W. ZOBEL AND THE HONORABLE JENNIFER C. BOAL
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12	STATUS CONFERENCE
13	MOTION HEARING
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16	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse Courtroom No. 12
17	One Courthouse Way  Boston, MA 02210
18	BOSCOII, MA 02210
19	April 29, 2015
20	2:00 p.m.
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23	Catherine A. Handel, RPR-CM, CRR Official Court Reporter
24	John Joseph Moakley United States Courthouse One Courthouse Way, Room 5205
25	Boston, MA 02210 E-mail: hhcatherine2@yahoo.com

1 **APPEARANCES:** 2 For The Plaintiffs: 3 Hagens, Berman, Sobol, Shapiro LLP, by KIRSTEN JOHNSON, ESQ., and THOMAS M. SOBOL, ESQ., 55 Cambridge Parkway, Suite 301, 4 Cambridge, Massachusetts 02142; 5 Janet, Jenner & Suggs, LLC, KIMBERLY A. DOUGHERTY, ESQ., 75 6 Arlington Street, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02116; 7 Branstetter, Stranch & Jennings, PLLC, by J. GERARD STRANCH, ESQ., 227 Second Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee 37201-1631; 8 Ellis & Rapacki LLP, by FREDRIC L. ELLIS, ESQ., 85 Merrimac 9 Street, Suite 500, Boston, Massachusetts 02114; 10 Lieff Cabraser Heimann & Bernstein, LLP, by MARK P. CHALOS, ESQ., 150 Fourth Avenue North, Suite 1650, Nashville, Tennessee 11 37219; 12 LaFollette Johnson DeHaas Fesler & Ames, by ROBERT J. IACOPINO, ESQ., 2677 N. Main Street, Suite 901, Santa Ana, 13 California 92705 (Appearing telephonically); 14 FOR THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS: 15 Brown Rudnick, by DAVID J. MOLTON, ESQ., Seven Times Square, 16 New York, New York 10036; 17 Andrews & Thornton, by ANNE ANDREWS, ESQ., 2 Corporate Park, Suite 100, Irvine, California 92606 (Appearing telephonically); 18 HONOR HEATH, ESQ. (Appearing telephonically); 19 20 FOR PAUL D. MOORE, IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAPTER 11 TRUSTEE OF  $\overline{NECP}$ , INC.: 21 Duane Morris LLP by MICHAEL R. GOTTFRIED, ESQ., 100 High 22 Street, Suite 2400, Boston, Massachusetts 02110-1724; 23 24 25 (Appearances continued on the next page.)

1 APPEARANCES (Cont'd): 2 FOR THE DEFENDANTS: 3 Tucker & Ellis LLP, by MATTHEW P. MORIARTY, ESO., 1150 Huntington Building, 925 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio 4 44115-1414; 5 Michaels, Ward & Rabinovitz LLP, by DANIEL M. RABINOVITZ, 6 ESQ., One Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108; 7 Todd & Weld LLP, by CHRISTOPHER R. O'HARA, ESQ., and CORRINA L. HALE, ESQ., 28 State Street, 31st Floor, Boston, 8 Massachusetts 02109; Ulmer & Berne LLP, by JOSHUA A. KLARFELD, ESQ., 1660 West 9 2nd Street, Suite 1100, Cleveland, Ohio 44113-1448; 10 Fulbright & Jaworski, LLP, by MARCY H. GREER, ESQ., 98 San 11 Jacinto Boulevard, Suite 1100, Austin, Texas 78701; 12 Goodwin Procter LLP, by JAMES REHNQUIST, ESQ., and ROBERTO M. BRACERAS, ESQ., Exchange Place, 53 State Street, Boston, 13 Massachusetts 02109; McGuire Woods LLP, by CHRISTOPHER TRIBLE, ESQ., One James 14 Center, 901 East Cary Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219-4030; 15 Sloane & Walsh LLP, by ROBERT H. GAYNOR, ESQ., Three Center 16 Plaza, Boston, Massachusetts 02108; 17 Hermes, Netburn, O'Connor & Spearing, P.C., by KARA A. LORIDAS, ESQ., 265 Franklin Street, 7th Floor, Boston, 18 Massachusetts 02110-3113; 19 Brewer, Krause, Brooks, Chastain & Burrow, PLLC, by JASON A. LEE, ESQ., 611 Commerce Street, Suite 2600, Nashville, 20 Tennessee 37203; 21 Blumberg & Wolk LLC, by JAY J. BLUMBERG, ESQ., 158 Delaware Street, Woodbury, New Jersey 08096; 22 23 24 25

## 1 PROCEEDINGS (The following proceedings were held in open court before 2 3 the Honorable Rya W. Zobel, United States District Court Judge, and the Honorable Jennifer C. Boal, Magistrate Judge, United 4 5 States District Court, District of Massachusetts, at the John J. Moakley United States Courthouse, One Courthouse Way, Boston, 6 7 Massachusetts, on April 29, 2015.) 8 THE COURT: Good afternoon. 9 MR. MORIARTY: Good afternoon, your Honor. 10 MR. STRANCH: Good afternoon. 11 THE COURT: Please be seated. 12 I'm sorry, I was trying to find the name of the pro 13 se, whatever you call her. 14 MS. JOHNSON: Ms. Annika Martin. 15 THE COURT: Is she here? 16 MS. JOHNSON: She was not able to attend this month, 17 your Honor. 18 THE COURT: The reason I ask is because we still have 19 a pro se letter. I think I had sent this to you at some 20 point, a motion to intervene and newly discovered evidence 21 signed by a bunch of people. 22 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, your Honor, you have. 23 THE COURT: That's taken care of. 24 MS. JOHNSON: It is taken -- I can report from Ms. 25 Martin what has happened with that. Ms. Martin has sent a

1 letter in response to that motion to each of the potential 2 intervenors asking them to speak with the PSC about what 3 information they actually believe that they have in their possession. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. So, I can stop worrying about it? MS. JOHNSON: I believe that's true, yes, your Honor. 6 7 THE COURT: We'll just file it with the papers. 8 Thank you. 9 COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: Okay. 10 THE COURT: All right. Now, we start with Ms. 11 Johnson, and I think the first issue is whether -- is to hear argument on the motion for the case management order, which I 12 13 think is an order that derived from the request by the Court 14 to streamline the many motions to dismiss, right? 15 MS. JOHNSON: There's actually -- there are two 16 motions in front of you seeking case management order, your 17 The first for which the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee 18 and the defendants have requested oral argument actually 19 relates to the motion to set a trial date, an expedited trial 20 date; the second of which is the motion for a case management order that your Honor referred to which deals with some 21 22 procedures proposed by the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee to 23 coordinate filing of motions to dismiss, and the like. 24 We had not asked for oral argument on the second, 25 your Honor, but, of course, if the Court would wish to discuss it, we're prepared to do that.

THE COURT: Given that Magistrate Judge Boal is working on the *Bellwether* issue in conjunction with discovery, why should I now enter an order that expedites the trial date, separate and apart from the *Bellwether* trials? Mr. Sobol.

MR. SOBOL: Yes, your Honor.

For the following reason, and also to make clear what it is that we were suggesting at the outset and what it is that I think we still press forward with is this:

MDL cases can get bogged down significantly by trying to figure out what kind of case is a so-called, quote, "Bellwether." The fact of the matter is that there is no perfect Bellwether caselaw. All cases are going to be different. You're always going to be able to find one kind of distinction after another after another.

The Court is in the process of undertaking an inquiry regarding Bellwether cases, but, in the meantime, there's no reason to wait to just get going with some cases, and it was, frankly, an insight I think that the Court raised in which we, frankly, didn't -- which is these are real people who have real claims, regardless of whether or not you're going to call it an example of something or not. If you got somebody who -- you know, if there's a family of the deceased person or if there is a person who is critically ill as a result of this, you know, and we can expedite a trial, why not? And that's

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really the incentive for it. Because, otherwise, as you can see from the papers that are now before you, people are going to be talking for the next two months or three months about which kind of case is a good example and you're never going to achieve that. You're just not. (Discussion off the record.) MR. SOBOL: Maybe as an example --THE COURT: Let me just explain to you where I think we are. Judge Boal has set certain dates for discovery to be completed by April 16th, which was the parties were supposed to confer regarding whether Bellwether trials are appropriate and if so, the category of cases that should adequately be represented in the Bellwether pool, and then Bellwether proposals were to be due from the parties on May 18th. So, it seems to me that by the next  $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$  at the next conference, we should be in a position to say whether it's the Bellwether list or it's the expedited list that you want and then just set the trial date for whichever one it is. MR. SOBOL: Which is perfectly fine, your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. MR. SOBOL: But let me also say this. It doesn't address the point that I'm trying to make, which is this: As an example, the parties agree that there is a potentially meritorious important case by the family of Diane

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      Reed. The defendants say that the Reed case is an outlier,
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      that it doesn't represent anything, that it's -- and, so --
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               THE COURT: There's going to be disagreement about
      them down the line and we have to decide that.
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               MR. SOBOL: Well, I understand, but my point is, if
      the Reed case is going to be an outlier and it's not going to,
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      therefore, be resolved by any kind of Bellwether case, let's
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      set the Reed case for trial, too.
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               Any other case that the defendants think is an
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      outlier is never going to be resolved by a process -- the
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      defendants haven't committed is going to result in a
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      settlement, in any event. That's simply my point. So, we
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      can't --
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               THE COURT: Whether we call it Bellwether or we call
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      it something else, we will set a schedule of cases to be tried
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      by a particular date, hopefully, within this year.
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               MR. SOBOL: Thank you.
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               THE COURT: That's really all you want, right?
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               MR. SOBOL: That's all I want.
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               THE COURT: And the defendants certainly don't
      object, do you? No. You do?
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               (Pause.)
23
               THE COURT: I'm now talking about the process, not
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      the choice of any particular case.
               MS. GREER: Well, your Honor -- and I'm not sure this
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1 is connected. Can you hear me if I --THE COURT: Well, the problem is the people on the 2 3 phone can't hear you. So, we need to connect you. MS. GREER: This came apart. 4 5 THE COURT: It's a question simply of turning on the 6 switch. 7 MS. GREER: It's not plugged in, your Honor. 8 MR. MOLTON: Why don't you use this one over here? 9 (Discussion off the record.) 10 MS. GREER: Your Honor, the question is the timing. 11 The process I think we can all agree to, but the timing --12 it's going to be impossible to try a case by the end of this 13 year. At this point, discovery is incomplete. We're still 14 waiting to get documents from all the plaintiffs. We've been 15 amassing medical records. It's a lengthy process. 16 THE COURT: We are talking about a fairly small 17 number of cases and the discovery as to that small number of 18 cases should not be impossible to accomplish before the end of 19 the year. So, we can have a trial at the end of the year. 20 MS. GREER: Your Honor, we haven't even done expert 21 work at all. There is not a single expert that's been 22 designated in this litigation. There are going to be expert 23 challenges. There are going to be motions for summary 24 judgment. The Court has put aside the motions to dismiss in 25 specific cases, which, by agreement of the parties, we agreed

to do at the Bellwether workout process.

And one thing that -- this is Marcy Greer representing St. Thomas Entities.

One thing that our clients have to deal with, in particular, is the fact that <code>Bellwether</code> is going to have a component both of the medical issues and the physical issues that our co-defendants, the Tennessee clinics, will have, but we also are in it just on vicarious liability. So, our liability is going to turn on both the primary liability and whether or not we can be liable through an accused agency relationship or not, and we've got to get some information and discovery from these plaintiffs to figure out what that looks like. We have no information on that. The plaintiffs' profile sheets did not address that. We were focused on medical issues, getting releases and medical records.

So, we need to develop some of these cases further and figure out what cases are going to be most representative, because the *Bellwether* process is important.

The reason it takes time to pick the *Bellwether* is because there is a process that, although not perfect, is designed to get information that is useful, because, as Judge Fallon --

THE COURT: Excuse me for interrupting, but I'm not prepared to talk about this now.

I think the first issue is to find out how we go

forward, which I intend to do at the next meeting, because by that time, Judge Boal's work is done with respect to the discovery and the setting of some dates for choosing who the plaintiffs will be who will go forward first, and then after that, we will have to set a schedule getting ready for trial and for trying and it may be a very tight schedule, but we'll try -- we'll try to have your anxieties in consideration as much as the plaintiffs'. So, hold your horses on the problems because we're not there yet.

MS. GREER: Appreciate that, your Honor.

THE COURT: It will be easier if we can do it in the context of particular cases as well.

MS. GREER: I agree with that.

We just want to make sure that we're not rushing to get a trial date and losing our ability to develop our defenses in the process. At this point we have almost no records from our co-defendants as necessary to develop a comparative fault decision.

THE COURT: At the moment, I don't see that we have ever rushed in this case, to my great chagrin, and I've been as much responsible as anybody and I apologize for that, but we haven't been rushing, and I don't think that, in fairness, I can catch up by making counsel and the parties rush more than they are able to rush.

MS. GREER: Your Honor, I just want to just say, we

have been diligent. I think we've demonstrated that to you, and if you have any concerns about our side of it, you know, I would like to put those to rest, because we've been pursuing discovery. We've been pursuing all of the necessary things. We haven't been dragging our feet. We just want to make sure it's fair.

THE COURT: Okay. I agree it should be fair. Of course, our definition of fairness may differ, but not much. So, I think that takes care of one part of this issue.

The other is the second one of the motions having to do with the case management order that the parties tried to evolve in response to my request, and I have looked at that backwards and forwards, and I thank counsel for the efforts they have made, but I don't think it's possible to reach the kind of result that I hoped we could reach. There is too much difference between the parties, and I regret that I made you do work that, in the end, turned out to be not capable of being used. I just -- I think the objections to the management order are valid objections. I appreciate the effort that went into it, but I think we will drop that at the moment and just -- I'll just proceed with the motions to dismiss as they're being filed. So, thank you very much.

That takes care of Dockets No. 1716 -- that is, 1716 is denied and 1717 -- I don't know what that is. Is that the Bellwether one that we just talked about? This is Item A(1).

1 MR. CHALOS: Yes. 2 (Discussion off the record at the Bench.) 3 MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOAL: 1711 is the one with regard to dispositive motions. 4 5 MS. JOHNSON: Yes. 6 THE COURT: So, 1711 is denied, with regret, and 7 appreciation for counsel's efforts in that regard. 8 Ms. Johnson, the floor is yours. 9 MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor. 10 I believe that brings us to the second item for which 11 the parties requested oral argument, which relates to the 12 selection of tort trustee, and on that I will turn to Mr. 13 Sobol. 14 THE COURT: I regret to let you all know how 15 incredibly incompetent I am. What is a tort trustee? 16 MR. MOLTON: Your Honor, it's David Molton from the 17 Creditor's Committee. 18 Pursuant to the plan, to the extent the plan is 19 confirmed -- and, as your Honor knows, the confirmation 20 hearing will be held by Judge Boroff, I believe, on May 19th. 21 MR. GOTTFRIED: That's correct. 22 MR. MOLTON: There are going to be two post 23 confirmation funds set up pursuant to the plan, the first of 24 which is going to be the fund that handles ordinary general 25 unsecured creditors, and the like, and we can put that on the

side, and Paul Moore, who is presently the trustee of -- in the Chapter 11 case, will continue and put on a new hat and he will become what we call the post confirmation officer, and he will be responsible with his firm, Duane Morris, for the operation of the post confirmation debtor and the resolution and payment of general unsecured claims.

The predominant amount of the money that has been raised pursuant to the settlements -- and your Honor knows that that figure is approaching or in excess of \$200 million -- will be -- the net proceeds of that, after payment of certain expenses and payment of reserve to pay the general unsecured creditors, the typical unsecured creditor, widget makers, telephone vendors, whatever, will then be channeled and funded into what we call, "The NECC tort trust," which will have a separate tort trust agreement, that is a plan document and it's already been filed and there's -- the disclosure statement in the Chapter 11 case discusses it and explains it.

That trust will hold a general fund that will pay out the claims of all tort claims of any NECC victim to the extent that they meet the criteria for allowance of those claims as established in the claims resolution facility, which is also a document to the tort trust that was drafted, in predominant part, by my friend Rick Ellis and others in this room.

There will also be several segregated funds in the

tort trust agreement that will represent a certain amount of the settlement proceeds of the various clinic settlements, such as the North Carolina settlement, the New Jersey settlement, the Virginia settlement.

And the reasoning of that, your Honor, is because Virginia injectees, tort claimants who were injured by injections at a Virginia clinic, would only have -- only they would have a claim for -- against that Virginia clinic. It was only fair that there be funds allocated from that settlement for them.

So that there are separate sub-accounts, segregated accounts, that are set up in the tort trust agreement that are administered by separate claims facilities for the payment of those folks as well.

The tort trust agreement, your Honor, is a liquidated trust under -- pursuant to various IRS provisions that will provide the best possible benefit to the tort victims.

The tort trustee, your Honor, is the person who doesn't decide what value the claims are or how people can be paid. Those are the claims administrators under the various resolution authorities that are in the tort's trust agreement, but it's basically the fiduciary that is entrusted with the funds is responsible for their administration and also has within his or her authority various other responsibilities, including, among others, prosecution of estate causes of

action that are assigned to the tort trust pursuant to the plan, as well as resolution of what we call the indemnification or contribution claims of clinics, and otherwise.

That's a lot -- that's a mouthful, your Honor, but that's, in sum or substance, what the tort trust is and how it functions.

THE COURT: So, the tort trust does not exist in general in bankruptcy law. It is specifically for this case and similar rare cases like this one?

MR. MOLTON: Yes. I would say, your Honor, that post confirmation liquidating trusts are not remarkable in Chapter 11 plans and they fulfill a whole lot of functions, but especially in mass tort cases, it's very customary to have this sort of post confirmation trust set up for tort victims that channel all the tort claims to the trust and in that way, also we are able to benefit from the circuit caselaw that is — the majority circuit caselaw in this country that says if you set up a procedure like this and channel the claims and meet certain other criteria, you can give the settling defendants the releases and injunctions that they need in order to have given over their substantial contributions to the estate. So, that's how the architecture has been set up to work.

THE COURT: Now, Ms. Johnson, do you wish to talk

about this in general or Mr. Sobol or shall we go on to the motion to appoint a particular tort trustee?

MR. SOBOL: If I may, your Honor. I think that Mr. Molton describes generally what the situation is. I think it would be helpful also to simply identify what the role is of this Court, then, in connection with this process, and also provide an analogy to make it a little bit more familiar.

If you can imagine, in any kind of class actions, for instance, a fund, a settlement pot is created. Someone has to verify the money goes into an escrow account somewhere and there has to be someone who is in charge of administering that money, basically, sitting on the money, until such time as it's ready for distribution.

And, in large part -- not in total part, but in large part, that is the role of the tort trustee here. A settlement pot is being created. There has to be someone who is in charge of the settlement pot to make sure that it's invested somewhere and that it's held appropriately until such time for distribution.

There are some other functions, which we'll -- some other potential functions that we'll get into later, but that's, from my perspective, a reasonable analogy.

The role of this Court is -- to the extent that there is a need for any court to supervise something that happens, it's been contemplated by the plan that this Court will

supervise -- or will be the Court that needs to address in some kind of manner some kind of issue.

So, if you look, then, at the broader picture about, essentially, what's going on at this stage, the bankruptcy situation, there'll be a confirmation hearing. If the confirmation goes the way that the vast majority, the super majority, 90 percent or 95 percent more people want to see happen, the plan will be confirmed.

It's likely, I would think, that there's not going to be an appeal or if there is an appeal, there'll be no stay of the operation of the plan.

At that point, therefore, there's the so-called effective date, which happens relatively close to the heels of the time that the confirmation order enters.

At that point in time, the trustee of NECC, Mr.

Moore, becomes -- wears a different hat, as Mr. Molton
indicated, and shortly after that, after the attorney's fees
and consultant fees and the bankruptcy have been either paid
or identified and the trade creditors, which are relatively
nominal in this situation, about a million dollars, roughly
speaking, are done, almost all -- all the other money pours
over into this tort trust, the settlement pot, for somebody to
-- the tort trustee to sit on and then be handled.

And at that point, frankly, you take over to the extent there's ever any court that needs to be involved, and

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we hope, frankly, that there wouldn't be, if there's some
issue that happens there as the settlement money is being
allocated by people other than the tort trustee and is being
identified so that the identification of checks can be issued.
So, that's the overview we're at.
         So, the question, then, is -- there's a difference of
opinion between these two committees -- is what kind of person
should be playing that role as tort trustee and who would best
fit that role.
         MR. MOLTON: Your Honor, if I can --
         THE COURT: I, frankly, don't understand that there's
so much difference between counsel as to the role of the tort
trustee.
         MR. SOBOL: I think in one regard there may be, but,
by in large, I don't think there is.
         THE COURT: In that case, there shouldn't be such a
difference about the role and the qualifications of the tort
trustee. Or are there differences between a particular
person?
         MR. SOBOL: Yes.
         THE COURT: Ah.
        MR. MOLTON: Judge, if I -- because it was our motion
at first.
         First of all, what Mr. Sobol says is true. And what
he didn't mention, but I will mention, is, just for the sake
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of procedural propriety, the plan contemplates that soon after confirmation, there'll be a withdrawal reference motion in the bankruptcy court to bring to your Honor the jurisdiction to have the supervisory role your Honor requires in order to make the decisions or have the powers that the plan gives to your Honor in connection with the tort trust. So, I just wanted to say that, because if there's a question of jurisdiction, I just wanted to lay that out and we think that --

THE COURT: So, you want to make sure that I know that I'm going to work with this person?

MR. MOLTON: Yes, your Honor.

And, Judge, I am here not to advocate for the motion, because the motion by the committee nominates me to be the tort trustee. So, I find myself in a very peculiar position sitting here introducing this.

But what I do want to say, because I've been authorized to, is before I introduce the folks on the phone who are going to talk to this for the committee, is that one of the issues that Mr. Sobol wrote in his opposition was that he was concerned about the hiring by the tort trustee of the tort trustee's own firm, which, as we say in ours, is an unremarkable thing in bankruptcy. It happens all the time. The trustee in this case has done it and will continue to do it in his post confirmation role.

We have no problem with your Honor, as one of the

1 duties, basically approving any retention and supervising that 2 retention in order to eliminate any of the concerns raised by 3 Mr. Sobol. So, I just wanted to --THE COURT: So, if I were to approve your firm, then 4 5 it's okay? 6 MR. MOLTON: Well, we would think that would 7 alleviate Mr. Sobol's concerns. And if you didn't, it would 8 be okay as well. 9 In any event, I do want to introduce your Honor to 10 two members of the committee who have worked very hard, by the 11 way, and what you've seen -- you seen the MDL portion and, as 12 your Honor knows, there's a whole other world going on out 13 there that has put together a whole lot of things and very 14 good things for the benefit of the victims here and we're very 15 proud of what we've done. 16 And if your Honor -- what we filed in the last two 17 days on this docket is notice of filing of what's been filed 18 in the bankruptcy court, including our post confirmation brief 19 that was filed today, as well as all the proof that we're 20 filing for Judge Boroff to approve the plan. 21 But two of the members who have worked very hard and 22 who are going to talk to this issue are Honor Heath -- Honor 23 is -- Ms. Heath is a member of the bar of this Court --24 THE COURT: I'm sorry. What is the name of --

MR. MOLTON: Honor, as in "your Honor."

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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. MOLTON: H-o-n-o-r. Heath, as in H-e-a-t-h.
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               Ms. Heath is a member of the bar of this Court, your
      Honor, is counsel for Ever Source, who is --
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 5
               THE COURT: I'm sorry. The last name is what?
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               MR. MOLTON: Heath, H-e-a-t-h.
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               THE COURT: Like in Scotland?
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               MR. MOLTON: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Okay.
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               MR. MOLTON: And she is counsel for Ever Source, who
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      is our only member who is not a tort claimant. She is very
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      experienced in Chapter 11 work and insolvency work in general,
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      representing creditors and others, and she'll explain that,
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      and she's on the line. She's got a hearing at 3 o'clock in
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      Springfield. So, I promised her that I would get her on
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      first, but -- if your Honor lets me.
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               And also on this the line, your Honor, is Anne
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      Andrews, who is representative counsel to one of our co-chairs
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      on the committee. Ms. Andrews is of Andrews & Thornton, and
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      among representing the co-chair of our committee, she
      represents numerous other claimants in this MDL and in the
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      bankruptcy, and she will be speaking as well. So, I'm going
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      to stop talking and turn the --
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               THE COURT: Now, the entity -- from what entity do
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      these two people come?
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               MR. MOLTON: They are both --
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                           The plaintiffs' committee?
               THE COURT:
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               MR. MOLTON: Yes. Ms. Heath is a counsel to Ever
      Source, one of our committee members and the only committee
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      member who is not a tort claimant, and Ms. Andrews is counsel
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      to Ms. Eldridge, who is our -- one of our co-chairs, and she
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      is a member -- Ms. Eldridge is a member of -- and a co-chair
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      of the Creditor's Committee. So, they're speaking for the
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      motion on behalf of the Creditor's Committee, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Heath, are you there?
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               MS. HEATH: Yes, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Can we keep everybody's comments to about
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      five, six minutes?
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               MS. HEATH: Yes, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Thank you.
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               MS. HEATH: My name is Honor Heath. I am a member of
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      the Bar of the United States District Court of Massachusetts
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      and I am actually sitting in the Clerk's Office in
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      Springfield.
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               COURT REPORTER: I'm having trouble hearing you.
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               THE COURT: Ms. Heath, something doesn't work quite
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      right. We have trouble understanding what you're saying.
23
      don't know why that is. It has something to do with the
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      microphone.
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               MS. HEATH: I was graciously given this phone by the
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1 Clerk. It is a --THE COURT: Well, now it's better. Just speak 2 3 slowly, then, please. MS. HEATH: I will talk and be right next to the 4 unit. 5 6 I'm going to tell you that I was a bankruptcy court 7 law clerk and I served in the United States Trustee for six 8 years in 1982 in Connecticut. 9 They offered my services up to review the record. 10 That may be moot at this point. I think the committee is very 11 much interested in seeing David Molton as the tort trustee because he has a unique combination of talent and knowledge of 12 13 this case and of the type of things that might come before us. 14 The goal, in my opinion, as the tort trustee is to 15 resolve issues without litigation. If litigation is required 16 and he has to hire his own firm, there is -- I see no problem 17 with that. It is done as a matter of course in bankruptcy 18 matters. 19 But, additionally, I think he can make sure the 20 litigation is efficient as possible. So -- because he is so, 21 obviously, the most qualified person, I really don't think any 22 issue of whether or not he hires his own law firm is a 23 difficult one. 24 THE COURT: Thank you. 25 MS. HEATH: Thank you.

THE COURT: Is that it?

MS. ANDREWS: Good afternoon, your Honor. This is Anne Andrews. I think I've been designated to address the Court, and let me thank you by allowing me to attend by telephone from California, where I have another matter this afternoon in federal court here.

But I'm addressing you today, your Honor, as the co-chair of the Official Creditors' Committee. It's a committee made up of many attorneys who represent numerous -- we represent all the creditors in our fiduciary duty to the committee and to the Court, but also in our capacity as mass tort lawyers we represent a very large number of victims.

This committee has a great deal of experience. A number of the committee members have worked on other large mass tort cases and in many of those cases, Brown Rudnick and David Molton was acting on behalf of the creditors.

So, what we want to bring to the Court's attention and our reasons for bringing forward Mr. Molton by motion to be appointed as trustee for the case is, first of all, his experience. I think that it's very well laid out in the papers that it would be very difficult to find anyone more experienced and dedicated to mass tort victims than Mr. Molton and his firm and, in fact, I think it's of note that he's been very recently hired by Hagens, Berman and other firms to handle the GM ignition switch cases that are before Judge

Gerber in the Southern District of New York. He's dedicated to this type of case and he has a proven track record in all aspects of it, including the very important and not to be taken lightly matter of the contribution and indemnity claim that will be his responsibility in making very important decisions. As Honor Heath very well pointed out to the Court, that it is the experience of this counsel and the experience in bankruptcy law that this case not ought to be litigated over those claims, but those matters would be vested in him if you -- if your Honor chooses to appoint him.

I don't think there's any challenge to the qualifications. I think that he is — this is a very complicated case, but the second point I would point out to the Court is that he has been in the case from the beginning, from before there was a bankruptcy, when a number of mass tort lawyers reached out to him through a receivership proceeding and that the efforts of his aggressiveness, his tirelessness and his work in ceasing funds immediately when the bankruptcy did occur, tied up assets that were turned into — that turned into settlement and along with the work of Paul Moore and others in this case, he has carefully watched after every detail of it.

Aside from Mr. Moore and perhaps Mr. Sobol, I don't think there's anyone more knowledgeable of every moving piece that will come into play as his role of trustee of the

settlement and litigation issues.

What I also want to say is that, you know, results are very important to this committee, and we know that dedication results and efforts on behalf of other tort victims have meant a lot in their selection, that without going into detail because of the confidentiality aspects of the committee's deliberation, let me just say on behalf of the committee, that other candidates were considered and discussed, but there was no one but a very distant second to the qualifications that Mr. Molton brought forward.

And, lastly, your Honor, what I would say on behalf of the committee is that, one of the things that we would like to avoid, since this is an asset -- this is a case of -- let's just say, even though it's a tremendous result achieved by all here that we hope will be confirmed, the cost-saving effect and the need for an economy of efficiency in this case can't be underscored or taken lightly, can't be underscored enough, and when I say that, I'm saying that to bring on a new person, a new face to this case, when we think that we already have the person in place to step into this role, hit the ground running, with zero learning curve, all of which can be very expensive and perhaps causing time delays, would not occur with the selection of Mr. Molton.

So, with that, your Honor, if you don't have any further questions, I just want you to know that the committee

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feels that Mr. Molton is the best choice for this role, that it's a very obvious choice to us and we're very grateful, in fact, that he is willing to serve, because his job will be to carry out to the letter the word of this trust and to answer to your Honor, and in all respects, and we feel confident and grateful that he is willing to undertake this huge task, to see to it that these victims are well served and that the payments are timely and that all matters of this case can be well placed in his hands in a fiduciary capacity. I thank you for the opportunity to address you, your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. Is this deemed to be a full-time job? MR. MOLTON: No, your Honor. THE COURT: Half time? MR. MOLTON: No, your Honor. THE COURT: One-fifth? MR. MOLTON: Likely not. My understanding, if I can answer that question, it's going to be a job -- from the point of view of the tort trustee, it's going to be a job whereby he will be utilizing or she will be utilizing administrative support staff in connection with the -- what Mr. Sobol has described in his and what we've described in our pleading as the ministerial requirements of the job, which will mean receiving the schedule of payments that are determined by the

claims administrators and getting that paid out and making sure the funds are properly cared for, deposited and accounted for.

THE COURT: This is your administrative staff?

MR. MOLTON: Yes, this will be mine.

And from our position, we get a flat fee of \$5,000 for the entire -- my entire fee.

But to the extent that there are litigation or legal issues that arise in connection with the indemnification claims or the prosecution of estate causes of action -- and that's one thing that I think was conflated in Mr. Sobol's pleading. They're different issues. The tort trustee will be receiving from Mr. Moore an assignment of whatever claims NECC still has that it can assert for the benefit of victims.

I don't know -- at this point, you know, it's preliminary to talk about that, but certainly to the extent that there are viable claims, it will increase the amount in the tort trust for the benefit of the victims. That's something that is given to the tort trustee to develop a strategy for and to implement a legal process in order to realize on those assets.

In connection with the tricky issues of indemnification and contribution claimants, that is -- when and if it arises, it could -- you know, as in any case, it could require a good amount of time for the tort trustee, a

1 decent amount of time for the tort trustee, his or her counsel, in order to resolve that, including litigation. 2 3 So, at this point, looking forward, Judge, until we see exactly how those issues play, those two issues, which I 4 5 call realization of estate assets to be assigned to the tort 6 trust and resolution of indemnification and contribution 7 claims, the scope of the work -- of the legal work, what I 8 would call the legal -- the legal work, the litigation work, 9 is yet to be determined. It could be more expansive or -- I know Mr. Moore and myself work day and night to preliminary --10 11 before confirmation to resolve the indemnification claims, and 12 what we've been doing -- and when we get to the agenda item on 13 Liberty, we're going to be able to talk about a success on that. 14 15 So, to the extent that Mr. Moore's team and my team 16 are able to resolve those preconfirmation, that reduces, 17 actually, the amount of work or risk of work that the tort 18 trustee will have to look at and it actually benefits the 19 victims tremendously. 20 So, I hope that answers the question. It was a --21 it's a question that I can't give a hard answer to. 22 Thank you. Mr. Sobol. THE COURT: 23 MR. SOBOL: Thank you, your Honor. 24 I think I probably want to first address issues of

process and then the substance of the application and why it

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is that the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee, appointed by this Court, has unanimously concluded that it is supporting Ms.

Lynne Riley and not Mr. Molton for this position.

The way that this should have come to you, your Honor, was by an agreement of both the committees as to who the trustee would be.

THE COURT: Who is this Lynne Riley?

MR. SOBOL: She is in our proposal. She is a bankruptcy lawyer who has 20 years of experience of doing precisely this kind of work, being a trustee over funds and dealing with this kind of a matter, and she is a highly respected member of the bankruptcy bar here in Boston and, again, she's outlined -- I'll get to the specifics in a bit.

But, in any event, both committees should have come to you with a joint proposal. I mean, why not just have both committees find somebody who can do this job relatively straightforwardly, since it is a relatively straightforward job.

And, frankly, from my perspective, most of the members of the Creditor's Committee, not all of them, but most, were unwilling to consider any other possibility other than Molton. And so, as a result, because the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee was unanimously against that and because the Creditor's Committee refused, as a practical matter, to consider any other possibility, so that we could come in with

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      a joint proposal here, we're at loggerheads.
               THE COURT: The documents I have here, the agenda for
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      today, says that the PSC motion for appointment of tort
      trustee in opposition is forthcoming. Has it been filed?
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               MR. SOBOL: It has been -- Ms. Johnson.
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              MS. JOHNSON: It has been filed, your Honor. It's
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      ECF No. 1798, and I have copies for the Court, if I may hand
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      them --
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               THE COURT: It's okay. I can get the copies once I
      know it's filed. I think I need to look at that before I can
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      decide anything.
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               MR. SOBOL: Yes, of course. Yes.
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               THE COURT: And, presumably, the Document No. 1791,
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      the Creditor's Committee has some similar information with
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      respect to Mr. Molton.
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              MR. SOBOL: It does.
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               THE COURT: In addition to what was said about him
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      today exactly.
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               MR. SOBOL: Exactly, yes.
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               MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOAL: And I would just say, we had
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      asked for courtesy copies. For some reason, the filing was
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      corrupted. So, you can't actually print a copy. I don't know
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      why that is, but that's why we had asked for it.
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               MR. SOBOL: My office will make sure that --
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               MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOAL: Not yours. Brown Rudnick.
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MR. SOBOL: Yes. I was going to make sure both filings came to both of you, your Honors, by way of courtesy.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SOBOL: So, let me turn, then, to the substance of our objection to Mr. Molton, which I make that with all respect. He and I are colleagues and we know each other very well.

Turn to the substance of the objection and why it is that we vastly prefer unanimously Ms. Riley. First, I think it's important to understand that the tort trustee is essentially doing that which, by in large, should be ministerial. It should be -- the tort trustee, by in large, will be on his or her own being the fiduciary for roughly, you know, well over \$100 million to be held for victims.

However, there is some possibility that that tort trustee will have to exercise some discretion, although it's a remote one, and I'll get into that, but -- and I think, as Mr. Molton I think candidly acknowledged, the scope of the legal work, as he says, is yet to be determined and how much time and energy the legal work of that has to be undertaken on behalf of the tort trustee we don't know yet, but the tort trustee might have to hire somebody.

The Creditor's Committee's proposal is that Mr.

Molton, a partner at Brown Rudnick, be made the tort trustee and then Mr. Molton then be able to hire his own law firm to

be able to do whatever legal work, in his own judgment, he thinks is necessary and appropriate.

Now, it's one thing to be able to monitor the fees and expenses that Mr. Molton's firm incurs in connection with doing that, but it's a different matter to first exercise the judgment as to whether or not you should be doing it in the first place.

Now, this Court is not going to be able to secondguess its judgment for that of the tort trustee as to whether
or not a particular legal matter should have been gotten
involved in, in the first place to begin with, and, therefore,
there's going to be, therefore, no other practical control
over what it is that's going to be incurred by the tort
trustee in connection with this matter.

Now, by my saying that, I am not talking about how Mr. Molton is going to go off on some frolic and start doing legal work that doesn't need to be done, but, by the same token, that is a possibility, that there are going to be things that reasonable people could have differed in their judgment as to whether or not it was appropriate activity to get involved in or not, and you're not going to be able to substitute your judgment.

Therefore, the position of the Plaintiffs' Steering

Committee unanimously -- and I'm not going to go through the résumé of each of the members as opposed to what the

Creditor's Committee has done, but our unanimous feeling is that the tort trustee must, must, absolutely must, be independent from any law firm who is going to be hired to do the legal work for the tort trust, so that there is no -- not only the appearance of impropriety in terms of the selection, which there would be, but then there's the actual conflict if the tort trustee is, in fact, picking his or her firm.

Now, just so that you know I'm not picking on Mr.

Molton here, I actually believe personally that the best law

firm to do the legal work, if the legal work needs to be done,

is Brown Rudnick. I worked there for 17 years. I was a

partner for ten. My law firm, as Ms. Andrews just indicated,

hired them in one of the most major bankruptcies in the

country recently. We think they're excellent bankruptcy court

lawyers, and that's what we think their role should be, as

bankruptcy court lawyers, and not also as the tort trustee.

Now, this is exacerbated by the fact that Mr.

Molton's application indicates that it would compensate Brown

Rudnick, if Brown Rudnick were to get involved, at the rate of

\$625 an hour on a blended basis. That \$625 is an increase

over the \$410 -- \$415, excuse me, their charge at a blended

rate to the bankruptcy estate.

Well, why is it that Brown Rudnick is now getting a 50 percent increase in its hourly rate, blended hourly rate, once Mr. Molton becomes the tort trustee?

So, then another one of our duties is to try to show that there is a balance and that there is some kind of check on what the fees are. That's another part of our objection.

The third part of the objection, frankly, is that Ms. Riley has for 20 years been acting as a trustee of assets in the bankruptcy context.

With all due respect, Mr. Molton, who is a very good bankruptcy lawyer, has not made any submission before you that indicates that he's performed this particular role as the tort trustee before or as any other kind of trustee.

Now, next, I think it's important to understand that

-- the following issue. I'm going to just take a two- or

three-sentence background so you can understand what it is.

In connection with this bankruptcy, there's always been the possibility that some other entities, like clinics, might raise a claim against the -- NECC for contribution or indemnification because that clinic is facing a tort claim by victims and the clinic doesn't think that it's responsible or that if it is, NECC should really be blamed and should have to pay for contribution or indemnification. And so -- and there are some, therefore, contribution or indemnification claims, literally claims, that have been filed in the bankruptcy so far, and the question is what happens with them. Okay.

Now, there is some effort in this application by the Creditor's Committee on behalf of Mr. Molton to sort of throw

some mystical thing that may -- that's complicated and might need to be addressed and you need a tort trustee to address these contribution or indemnification claims, but the fact is that under this plan, this plan contemplates that claims for contribution or indemnification get zero dollars. It's literally that in the plan. The plan says explicitly it is not anticipated that holders of these claims will receive any cash as part of this plan.

Now, since we know that's the case -- and, candidly, I know I'm getting a little bit too emotional, but I do get emotional on these kinds of things. It is a -- it is not the way to further an application for the tort trustee by the Creditor's Committee to suggest that there is this mystical issue of contribution or indemnification claims that might in some big way need to be addressed, but that at the same time pointing out to you that, wait a second, this is probably a non-issue because we intentionally designed the plan to make these things go away.

So, in any event, whether that issue ultimately needs to be addressed in any way, Ms. Riley, who does bankruptcy, is more than capable of dealing with this. This is a kind of routine kind of contribution or indemnification issue.

Similarly, regarding the potential assignment of claims by NECC. This, again, is one of those sort of -- by that I mean, Mr. Molton indicated one of technically the tort

trustee holds -- after the effective date, the tort trustee holds these claims that New England Compounding used to have against somebody.

Well, it's been two years. Mr. Molton -- Mr. Moore, the trustee, and NECC have done an excellent job trying to marshal all of the assets that exist for this pot. There are no claims. It's there because it needs to be there. The assignment needs to be there. But no one has identified any lawsuit that's going to need to be filed, and why.

And, again, if that's going to be an exercise of discretion, great, let's have somebody exercise that discretion who is not going to be a partner at the law firm that's going to be hired to do the legal work, which is our objection.

So, again, if it turns out that there is this issue of having to chase a claim that Mr. Moore for some reason has forgotten to do over the past two years, let's let an independent trustee make that decision and if it does make sense to do it, then have it pursued by Brown -- probably by Brown Rudnick.

Ms. Riley has indicated to us that she, in all likelihood, would be seeking to hire Brown Rudnick as the lawyer -- lawyers on the matter, but she, of course, has indicated that she's going to negotiate a rate that's more -- that's more consummate with the rates that so far have been

proposed by Brown Rudnick and others in connection with this case.

Now, the -- one more process thing and then I'll -- I have a final remark. It is the case that in this Court, the interests of the victims are represented by the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee. There are seven members of the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee who have spent two years making sure that the -- not only that the amount of moneys that are received are appropriate, but also that the claims that aren't going to be addressed in this bankruptcy go forward correctly.

All seven of those Plaintiffs' Steering Committee members object to the hiring of Mr. Molton because it would be a conflict of interest, real and apparent, on behalf of the victims and that we do not, therefore, forsake any role of Mr. Molton going forward, but rather think that needs to be an independent trustee.

The final thing I want to say is this. Because I do in some respects feel uncomfortable having to make this pitch to you. Me and Mr. Molton have had very significant disagreements over the past two years. Some of them have not even -- some of the time they've been not pleasant disagreements. But, by in large, we see eye to eye on things and, by in large, he and I, and working with many others, have done an extraordinary job. I don't like having to say no to Mr. Molton on this, but the fact of the matter is, is that we

have to make a judgment call, the PSC, and we want there to be separation between the trustee and the need, if there ends up being one, for the professionals for work for the trustee.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MOLTON: Judge, if I could just add a few words.

THE COURT: Go right ahead.

MR. MOLTON: Mr. Sobol is right, we've had some disagreements. I won't call them heated. They were always resolved by him coming around to my side, but, in any event -- with the success.

But, in any event, I would just differ with my friend Tom on a number of things. I know he's wearing his advocacy hat.

The issue of possible indemnification and contribution claims is not easy. If your Honor reads 502 of the Code and 509 of the Code, I think my -- anybody who reads it needs to do it eight times and possibly with a translator before one understands how those work and how they work particularly in this case.

With respect to the causes of action that are assigned, Mr. Moore and I have worked very hard to make sure that all and every opportunity for the tort trust to realize on viable claims which have been -- there's been a toll for two years pursuant to the bankruptcy code. So, I wouldn't put much in Mr. Sobol's argument that nothing has happened. It's

not all that unremarkable that that's exactly what happens, in that the post confirmation trusts go to liquidate the claims, and that's it, your Honor.

Again, as I started out, I said we would agree to invest your Honor with the authority of the retention issue, including fees, and I think that resolves 99 percent of what my friend Tom, Mr. Sobol, said.

In any event, that's it for today, and we're looking forward to getting on with the agenda.

THE COURT: Thank you.

That, I think, takes us to the next agenda item, which I think is Liberty.

MS. JOHNSON: Yes. Thank you, your Honor.

The trustee filed a notice with the MDL court to formally inform this Court that the settlement with Liberty has been papered now and has been submitted to the bankruptcy court for approval under Rule 9019. The terms of that settlement, in broad strokes, are a total of \$1 million contribution. It is to be paid \$450,000 from Liberty and \$550,000 from Liberty's insurer, for a total of a million dollars.

MR. MOLTON: Ms. Johnson, if I can add to that.

Your Honor, the motion for approval of that settlement was filed by the Committee and by the trustee in the bankruptcy court. We anticipate -- we have not yet gotten

a hearing date from Judge Boroff on that, but we anticipate -I think it's a fair bet that that's going to be conflated with
the confirmation hearing. And what that does, your Honor, is
it does resolve Liberty's objection, and it's important to say
that they have agreed not to object to the plan, whether or
not Judge Boroff agrees with the settlement or not, which was
a very important concession that we obtained from them.

And, number two, their claim is going to be withdrawn, the indemnification claim, which makes the job of the tort trustee easier with respect to Liberty.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MOLTON: Thank you.

MS. JOHNSON: In terms of No. 4, your Honor, the status of the insurance declaratory judgment actions. We have removed the Liberty Insurance declaratory judgment action from the agenda, now that Liberty has settled, which leaves two that are pending in front of Judge Saylor dealing with the Ameridose insurance proceeds.

Turning to No. 5, the status of discovery. There is a hearing scheduled for the May status conference in the morning before Judge Boal that will address, we expect, a number of issues there.

One issue to preview for the Court is that the Tennessee clinic defendants have issued a subpoena to the FDA requesting both documents and the 30(b)(6) witness deposition.

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      Briefing on that matter is ongoing according to the schedule
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      set by Judge Boal. The briefing is set out in No. 20 below in
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      the agenda.
               Counsel for the FDA, Mr. Glass, I believe, is
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      appearing by phone and indicated he may wish to briefly
      address the Court on this issue.
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               THE COURT: Mr. Glass, are you there?
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               (No response.)
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               THE COURT: Can't see him. Can't see through him.
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               MS. JOHNSON: Moving on, then, to other discovery
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      topics. To give the Court a brief overview of where we are on
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      discovery, there are 26 noticed depositions calendared for
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      between now and the close of common discovery on June 15th.
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      14 of those -- I'm sorry -- 16 of those depositions have been
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      noticed by St. Thomas and the Tennessee clinic defendants. A
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      number have also been noticed by the PSC and other entities.
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      Those depositions include a proposed deposition of the FDA,
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      the Board of Pharmacy, Barry and Lisa Cadden, a 30(b)(6) of
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      St. Thomas --
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               THE COURT: Excuse me. Which board of pharmacy?
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               MS. JOHNSON: The Massachusetts board of pharmacy,
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      your Honor.
23
               -- Barry and Lisa Cadden as well as Doug and Carla
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      Conigliaro and also Ameridose and MSM.
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               THE COURT: Well, the Caddens and NECC won't take
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place, will they?

MS. JOHNSON: The PSC anticipates that there may be motion practice as to those notices of deposition.

In terms of written discovery, the written discovery is going full steam ahead. St. Thomas, as an example, has served written discovery in the form of interrogatories and requests for production on at least twelve entities, including many of the settling national defendants, as well as the Insiders and other entities.

The Tennessee defendants -- Tennessee clinic defendants, excuse me, have served written discovery on 14 entities. There is some overlap, not entirely, and the PSC has a number of depositions and written discovery to process outstanding, including those to Premier and Box Hill, who we've not otherwise talked about so far in discovery.

Turning back to the agenda, Item 5(b) was a request to defer or abstain filed by MSM. I believe that's functionally mooted by Judge Boal's recent order. So, we need not address that, which brings us back to the status of the litigation track, Agenda Item No. 6.

The Court has already heard argument on the motion for expedited trial and indicated what should be done there. I don't think there's anything further to address there.

In terms of the report from the pro se liaison, Ms. Martin apologizes. She was not able to attend in person due

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      to another conflict at the status conference, but we do intend
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      for her to give periodic reports to the Court on her activity.
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      She asked me to inform the Court that she has responded by
      letter to the motion to intervene that your Honor referred to
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      earlier, and she will apprise the Court as appropriate,
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      depending on the response that she receives from those
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      would-be intervenors.
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               THE COURT: Does she have any other things to do as
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      pro se liaison?
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               MS. JOHNSON: She does. I can describe a few things
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      that she has undertaken this month.
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               There have been a few inquiries that were received by
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      my offices and other plaintiffs' offices from pro se
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      plaintiffs in the MDL asking questions about proceedings in
15
      the MDL, sometimes touching on the bankruptcy settlement.
16
      She's responded to all of the inquiries that we've received.
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      We now direct those to her. I believe that's the scope of
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      what she's undertaken since appointed by the Court.
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               In terms of the status of the bankruptcy, I would
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      turn to Mr. Gottfried to see if he has any additional reports.
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               MR. GOTTFRIED: Good afternoon, your Honor.
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               THE COURT:
                           Same to you.
23
               MR. GOTTFRIED:
                               Thank you.
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               I don't have anything to add on the Liberty
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      settlement. We're very pleased about that, obviously.
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               I did want to report that voting on the plan is
      ongoing. The deadline to vote is May 5th. So far, the
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      support for the plan is overwhelming. I'm very excited about
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      that. And the confirmation hearing is scheduled for May 19th.
               THE COURT: Great.
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               MR. MOLTON: If I can, your Honor -- and this is more
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      directed to the folks listening and the plaintiffs' lawyers.
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      With respect to voting, it's imperative that they remember
      that the ballots have to be received by May 5th, not
 9
      postmarked. They've got to be received by the service by May
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11
      5th.
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               MS. JOHNSON: And, actually, it's 4:00 p.m. Eastern
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      on May 5th.
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               MR. MOLTON: Thank you.
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               THE COURT:
                           Thank you.
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               MR. GOTTFRIED: So, please vote.
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               MR. STRANCH: Early and often.
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               MS. JOHNSON: Only in Chicago.
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               Turning to No. 9 on the agenda, status of appeals.
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      The appeal before the First Circuit has been stayed pending
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      confirmation of the plan in light of the Virginia settlement.
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               And to Agenda Item 10, the schedule for future status
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      conferences. We have status conferences set for both the
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      mornings and afternoons of May 28th and June 24th. We would
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      like to request that the Court set argument for July. I would
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      suggest the last week in July, at the Court's discretion.
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               THE COURT: That would be the week of the 27th?
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              MS. JOHNSON: I apologize, your Honor. I did say the
      last week, but I think the 20th to the 24th would work better,
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 5
      the previous week.
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               THE COURT: I was planning to be away that week.
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              MS. JOHNSON: Well, then let's go back to the last
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      week, your Honor. We can make that work, certainly.
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               THE COURT: All right. Would Tuesday, the 28th,
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      work?
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              MS. JOHNSON: That works for the Plaintiffs' Steering
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      Committee, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Everybody?
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              MS. GREER: Your Honor...
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               (Discussion off the record at the Bench.)
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               THE COURT: Is Monday, the 27th, good for counsel as
      well? I normally don't sit Monday afternoons, but if you
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18
      would prefer that, I can do that.
               MS. JOHNSON: That works for the Plaintiffs' Steering
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20
      Committee, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Okay. So, why don't we do Monday, the
22
      27th.
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              MS. GREER: Your Honor, if I may be heard. Marcy
24
      Greer.
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               If there's going to be substantial motion practice
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      involving the St. Thomas Entities, I'm planning to be out of
      the country during that time period.
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 3
               THE COURT: Do you want to do it by telephone from
      wherever?
 4
 5
               MS. GREER: South Africa. I'm a little nervous about
 6
      that.
 7
               THE COURT: I recently called my carpenter to tell
 8
      him something that was happening at my house and he should be
 9
      aware of it, and he told me that he was sitting in a café in
10
      Paris talking on a cell phone.
11
               MR. STRANCH: You overpay him.
12
               THE COURT: So, I don't know why it won't in South
13
      Africa, too, unless you get caught up in England.
14
               MS. GREER: I can look and see where we'll be.
15
               THE COURT: When are you coming and going?
               MS. GREER: I would be coming back on August 3rd, and
16
17
      if we can do something the following week, August 4th or 5th,
18
      that would be very helpful.
19
               THE COURT: Does it matter to the plaintiffs?
20
               MS. JOHNSON: I think we would prefer, your Honor, if
21
      we need to push it, that we push it earlier in time as opposed
22
      to let it slip into August.
23
               THE COURT: I'm sorry. When are you leaving?
24
               MS. GREER: July 10th. It's kind of once-in-a-
25
      lifetime trip. Otherwise, I wouldn't ask.
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1
               MS. JOHNSON: Given that, your Honor, the first week
 2
      in August would be fine.
 3
               MS. GREER: I promise not to do this again.
               THE COURT: No. You're entitled to have a vacation,
 4
 5
      too.
 6
               So, you're suggesting when in August if it has to be
 7
      August, Ms. Johnson?
 8
               MS. JOHNSON: The first week, if we could. I
 9
      understand Ms. Greer comes back on the 3rd. So, perhaps, the
10
      5th or 6th.
11
               THE COURT: That will work for me, I think, yes.
12
               COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: We have a conference
13
      hearing on the 5th and the 6th, but I obviously can switch it.
14
               THE COURT: Yes.
15
               COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: Okay.
16
               MR. GOTTFRIED: 5th would be better for me.
17
               THE COURT: The 5th it is.
18
               COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK URSO: So, the 5th, at 2:00.
19
      Okay.
20
               MS. GREER: I appreciate it, your Honor.
21
               THE COURT: Well, I hope you have a great trip.
22
               MS. GREER: Well, thank you.
23
               THE COURT: I trust you will take the papers with you
24
      and get ready.
25
               MS. GREER: Absolutely.
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1
               THE COURT: And do you also want on that day to have
 2
      a hearing with Judge Boal?
 3
               MS. JOHNSON: Yes, please, your Honor.
               THE COURT: Will that work for you?
 4
 5
               MAGISTRATE JUDGE BOAL: I think so.
 6
               THE COURT: If not, you'll make whatever changes you
 7
      have to make.
 8
               MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor.
 9
               MS. GREER: Thank you.
10
               MS. JOHNSON: I don't think there's any need for...
11
               (Discussion off the record.)
12
               MS. JOHNSON: Turning to the fully-briefed motions.
13
      I don't think there's any need to address any of those in
      particular. Several of those have already been argued or are
14
15
      pending before Judge Boal.
16
               I will point out that we have listed here still a
17
      number of motions filed by Insight and Liberty. I expect
18
      those will drop off of next month's agenda. So, this list
19
      will continue to get shorter over time.
20
               In terms of the briefing --
21
               THE COURT: Which ones do I absolutely need to decide
22
      right now?
23
               MS. JOHNSON: I believe No. 12. I'm not sure if
24
      counsel for Ascension is here, but I don't believe the Court
25
      has issued an order dealing with the Ascension parties' motion
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1
      to certify dismissal.
 2
               THE COURT: Okay. I'll decide that. I have already
 3
      noted to decide it.
               MS. JOHNSON: And I believe that's all, your Honor.
 4
               MR. TRIBLE: Your Honor, this is Chris Trible.
 5
                                                               I'm
 6
      counsel for Insight Health Corp.
 7
               No. 16 on the agenda is a joint motion to stay filed
 8
      on behalf of the defendants and the Virginia plaintiffs in the
      litigation. We would ask for a ruling on that motion, your
 9
10
      Honor.
11
               THE COURT: In view of the settlement?
12
               MR. TRIBLE: Yes, your Honor.
13
               THE COURT: Is there any objection to that?
14
               MR. TRIBLE: None has been filed, your Honor.
               THE COURT: It's allowed.
15
16
               MR. TRIBLE: Thank you.
17
               MS. JOHNSON: And then one last request, your Honor,
18
      which is in light of the Court's comments on the motion for
19
      expedited trial and the proposed Bellwether submissions, just
20
      to clarify for counsel's own scheduling purposes, we would ask
21
      that the Court set that for argument in the afternoon before
22
      both Judges, if appropriate, but, in any event, to tell us
23
      which time it would be argued so that counsel can plan
24
      accordingly.
25
               THE COURT: You want to have it in -- another
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1 argument or an argument on the schedule for trial? 2 MS. JOHNSON: Yes, for the May status conference, if 3 we could agree to address that. THE COURT: We already did that, didn't we? 4 5 MS. JOHNSON: Well, let me start over, your Honor. To the extent that there are issues that the Court 6 7 would like to address at the next status conference relating 8 to Bellwether proposals or the idea of setting a trial 9 schedule, whether it's this year or next, that sort of 10 straddles, perhaps, a bit between areas that your Honor has 11 dealt with and areas that Judge Boal has dealt with. 12 THE COURT: Talk to each other. 13 MS. JOHNSON: Well, for counsel's scheduling purposes 14 -- and we think that's wonderful and please keep talking to 15 each other. For scheduling purposes, it would be helpful to 16 have clarity on whether that will be heard in the afternoon 17 argument in front of both Judges or in the morning argument 18 before Judge Boal. 19 THE COURT: Let me understand. I think the issue in 20 that dispute, such as it is, is, first, who gets to pick what 21 cases are going to be tried first; and, second, when do those 22 trials take place. Those are the two issues, right? 23 MR. SOBOL: Yes. 24 MS. JOHNSON: Correct, yes. 25 THE COURT: Do I need to hear more argument on that?

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1
               MS. JOHNSON: Not necessarily, your Honor, no, not if
 2
      you don't wish to.
 3
               THE COURT: So, it is possible for me to decide it
      even before we next meet?
 4
 5
               MR. STRANCH: Yes.
 6
               MS. JOHNSON: Correct, your Honor, yes. Thank you.
 7
               THE COURT: What else?
 8
              MS. JOHNSON: That's it.
 9
               THE COURT: Does anybody else have any issues,
10
      questions, comments, suggestions?
11
               MR. IACOPINO: Yes, your Honor. I'm not sure if I'm
12
      being heard in the courtroom.
               THE COURT: I can hear you, but you need to identify
13
14
      yourself.
15
              MR. IACOPINO: I will, your Honor. This is Robert
16
      Iacopino. I'm calling in from California on No. 11 on the
17
      agenda, Jeffries vs. Ameridose, the joint stipulation --
18
               COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I can't hear you.
               MR. IACOPINO: -- submit that particular action to
19
20
      arbitration.
21
               The parties have signed the stipulation, but I think
22
      we need a court order to actually effectuate it, and a
23
      proposed order was submitted with stipulation. So, if your
24
      Honor would be able to sign that at some point.
25
               THE COURT: I'll sign it today, assuming I can find
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1
      it, but I will find it.
 2
               MR. IACOPINO: It's Docket 1672.
 3
               THE COURT: Okay.
               MR. IACOPINO: Thank you very much.
 4
               THE COURT: Thank you very much. Anybody else?
 5
 6
               (No response.)
 7
               THE COURT: Thank you all, as usual. And go about
 8
      and continue your good work.
 9
               MS. JOHNSON: Thank you, your Honor.
10
               (Adjourned, 3:13 p.m.)
11
12
                           CERTIFICATE
13
                 I, Catherine A. Handel, Official Court Reporter of
14
      the United States District Court, do hereby certify that the
15
      foregoing transcript, from Page 1 to Page 54, constitutes to the
16
      best of my skill and ability a true and accurate transcription
17
      of my stenotype notes taken in the matter of No. 13-md-2419-RWZ,
18
      In Re: New England Compounding Pharmacy, Inc., Products
19
      Liability Litigation.
20
21
       May 3, 2015
                            /s/Catherine A. Handel
                           Catherine A. Handel RPR-CM, CRR
        Date
22
23
24
25
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